(LVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2805.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1800.

ROME, July 28.

BUONAPARTE is treating with the pope for the reſtoration of the Catholic religion to France, and the recal of the exiled biſhops. The college of cardinals are debating on the application.

MARSEILLES, Auguſt 4.

The Britiſh blockade our port more cloſely than ever; they lately ſeized 16 veſſels returning from Beaucaire. Upwards of 150 Genoeſe and other veſſels are detained at Ciotat and Caſſis, becauſe they dare not double the Cape of Dumaire, behind which the enemy's ſhips are conſtantly concealed. A Spaniſh veſſel in attempting to paſs, fell into their hands.

A cartel lately entered this port, having the priſoners on board that belonged to the Guillaume Tell.

VIENNA, Auguſt 6.

The 3d of this month was fixed for the ratification of the convention concluded with England, June 20. Whether it was ratified or not is a queſtion. The Britiſh ſubſidy is nothing to the annual war expences, which have amounted to above ſixty millions of florins.

The count de Kelehuby ſet out from Peterſburg, on the 26th of laſt month, for this capital, entruſted, as it is ſaid, with an important miſſion relative to the march of a Ruſſian army towards the frontiers of the two Gallicias.

BERLIN, Auguſt 7.

The report for ſome time paſt in circulation, that Ruſſia and Pruſſia would have recourſe to an armed mediation, for the purpoſe of re-eſtabliſhing tranquillity is deſtitute of foundation. Exertions are certainly made by our court in conjunction with that of Peterſburg, to induce the belligerent powers to conclude a peace that will reſtore, as far as poſſible, the balance of Europe; but thoſe exertions do not exceed the medium of negotiation.

BERN, Auguſt 10.

The new government has been inſtalled, and has publiſhed a proclamation to the people.—Nevertheleſs, the members of the ſenate, who refuſed to agree to the new meaſures, and were prevented from aſſembling in the ordinary place of their ſittings, ſhut by order of government, have aſſembled at an inn, held their ſittings, *voted* aſide the government, and had almoſt declared the members of it outlaws. If we are to credit certain whiſpers from this ſanctuary of the laws, in ſpite of the profound myſtery in which they wrap themſelves, they are propoſing to fix their place of meeting in ſome other town, and take every meaſure to overthrow the uſurping government. They are endeavouring, it is ſaid, to bring over ſome members of the grand council to their ſide, to aid the execution of this fine project.

STRASBURG, Auguſt 13.

The fire which is now raging in the vaſt foreſts near Freudenſtadt and Kniebis, has laſted for 10 days. The ſmoke was ſtill ſeen from this place yeſterday. All the inhabitants of the adjacent diſtricts are employed in digging trenches to prevent its progreſs. The flames have already extended over a ſpace of between eight and ten leagues. The right bank of the Rhine has not been exempt from this misfortune, and the ſuperb foreſt of Hagenau has been three times ravaged by the fire. In the department of the Upper Rhine ſixty acres of wood have been conſumed. Another violent fire has taken place at Kayſerſburg and Worth, about two leagues from this place.

FRANCFORT, Auguſt 13.

All the French troops that were here, both infantry and cavalry, marched out yeſterday and proceeded to the Upper Mein. They were immediately replaced by the troops from Holland. They are well equipped and in the beſt poſſible condition. The commander in chief, Angereau, is expected this day, and there is every appearance that he will fix his head quarters at Francfort.

There is little room to hope that we ſhall be freed from the French ſoldiery during the war. They are moſt probably to remain till a pacification is concluded; but when that is to happen cannot eaſily be conjectured. It is even preſumed, and not without grounds, that though the preliminaries ſhould immediately be ſigned between France and Auſtria, the French would not abandon the line which they now occupy, and that the general retrogade movement will only take place at the concluſion of a definitive peace with the emperor and empire.

ALTONA, Auguſt 15.

The ſubſidies which arrived at Hamburg from London for his Imperial majeſty, have been ſtopped by virtue of orders from England.

By private letters from Vienna, we learn that the emperor intends to decline the ſubſidy, and has refuſed to ratify the treaty: other accounts from reſpectable quarters aſſert that the emperor is far from being ſatisfied with the exorbitant demands made by Buonaparte, which are ſaid to be the union of Piedmont and Genoa with the Ciſalpine republic, by the name of the Italian Republic; alſo the union of the Briſgau, and a great part of Suabia, with the Helvetic republic. The firſt conſul is ſaid to have totally rejected the propoſal made by Great-Britain for the French to cede Belgium and Holland, on condition of certain ceſſions which Britain will make of ſome of her colonial conqueſts.

It is confidently reported that the French are reſolved to invade Naples, with a view of procuring means by the conqueſt of that kingdom to relieve Malta, and to reinforce their army in Egypt.

HAMBURG, Auguſt 15.

Every ſhip paſſing Altona is now boarded by a Daniſh officer. Two days ago an Engliſh ſhip was hailed, and returning an inſolent anſwer, the mate and another perſon was taken out, and flogged ſo ſeverely, that the mate's life is deſpaired of. The merchants at Altona have voluntarily embargoed their veſſels, till the preſent diſpute with England is adjuſted.

Auguſt 20.

Trade and commerce are quite dead in this city, and the public anxiety has riſen to the higheſt pitch, to know how the differences between Britain and Denmark will be ſettled.

Though moſt of the German prints conſider the peace between the emperor and France as certain, yet there are recent advices from Vienna ſtating that the Imperial cabinet only wiſhes to temporiſe and ſuſpend negotiation till the arrival of the queen of Naples in the capital of Auſtria, when, it is thought, the Britiſh party will be completely victorious over the partiſans of France. Some Vienna letters ſay, that both lord Nelſon and Sir William Hamilton will accompany her majeſty to Vienna, whence the former will go through Germany to Cuxhaven, and the latter, others pretend, is to ſucceed lord Whitworth in his diplomatic miſſion to Peterſburg.

Count Rudolf was to go as Imperial ambaſſador extraordinary to Peterſburg. The emperor Paul has, it is ſaid, given orders for a Ruſſian army of 100,000 men to approach the frontiers of Gallicia.

Count St. Julien is ſaid to have brought with him to Vienna the *ultimatum* of the French government reſpecting the preliminaries of peace. Meanwhile, the common talk in the circles of the court of Vienna is, that the emperor, notwithſtanding his late reverſes, will only accept of ſuch a peace as is conſiſtent with his dignity.

PARIS, Auguſt 19.

The news from the north of Germany, and the beſt informed journals in that quarter ſtate, that the Ruſſians are approaching more and more towards the Auſtrian frontiers. The army which is now at Brezeck, and on the banks of the Viſtula, conſiſts of four grand diviſions, each of 20,000 men, of which a third are cavalry. The firſt is commanded by general Laſcy; the ſecond by general Rebinder; the third by general Soltikow; and the fourth by general Borſakoff. Prince Pancration is finally appointed commander in chief of all theſe forces. Beſides this army a ſecond is forming in Lithuania, and on the ſhores of the Baltic. At the ſame time, it is now certain, that the beſt intelligence prevails between the two Imperial courts, and that Ruſſia takes the moſt lively intereſt in the concluſion of the war, and in the future deſtiny of the empire—*Journal des Debats of the 29th Thermidor.*

At the opening of the campaign the effective forces of Auſtria amounted to 330,000 men. They are not now 300,000 in ſpite of the recruits they have received. Deſertion is prevalent; more than 15,000 deſerters have gone to Pruſſia to offer their ſervices.

The extraordinary levy of horſes has already produced above 42,000 though 40,000 was the number originally propoſed.

General Berthier left Paris for Madrid this morning. His miſſion is ſaid to be of great importance to both countries.

The greateſt activity is employed in demoliſhing the caſtle of Milan, and the fortifications of Turin, Ceva, Coni and Tortona.

It is ſaid that the blockade of Genoa will be raiſed for the benefit of commerce.

Auguſt 21.

Citizen Duroc arrived yeſterday at half paſt five o'clock from Vienna. Not finding Buonaparte at the conſular palace, he inſtantly changed horſes and carriage, and ſet off for Malmaiſon. Nothing is known of the ſucceſs of his miſſion, but his courier being of the ſucceſs of his miſſion, but his courier being interrogated by ſome curious perſons, replied as he went along, "*Good news! Good news!*"

LONDON, Auguſt 25.

We have reaſon to think our miniſters are in poſſeſſion of the anſwer which Duroc carried from Vienna.

Well informed perſons at Peterſburg ſay, if ſatisfaction is given by Auſtria for the affair at Ancona, a reconciliation may take place between Ruſſia, Great-Britain and Germany.

The court of Peterſburg, letters from Hamburg ſay, is very much diſſatisfied with the conduct of the French in the dutchy of Wirtemburg, and attaches more importance to it than even to the poſſeſſion of Malta;—while Pruſſia is alarmed at the conqueſts of the French in Germany, and diſpleaſed at their treatment of the elector of Bavaria. Therefore one of two things muſt happen, either Buonaparte muſt make a moderate peace, or if his ambition induce him to continue the war, it will be more dreadful than ever next ſpring.

The French miniſter Bourgoing ſet out from Hamburg to Copenhagen on the 17th, in order to be preſent during lord Whitworth's negotiation.

An article from Copenhagen, dated Auguſt 12, ſays, "Lord Whitworth is arrived from Elſineur.

"Before his arrival our government ſent off diſpatches to Peterſburg by a courier, who proceeded in the greateſt haſte through Sweden, and duplicates of them were alſo ſent off by a ſwift-ſailing ſchooner.

"Orders were given on the 9th, to get ready for ſea the following ſix ſhips of the line: The Neptune, Waldermar, Odin, Ditmarſchen, Eyhuyen, and Louiſa Auguſta."

Count Bernſtorff, the Daniſh ſecretary of ſtate, had a long conference with the Britiſh and Ruſſian charge d'affaires on the morning of the 9th; and immediately after a report prevailed, that our agent, Mr. Murray, was about to return to Britain. Certain it is, that an order was iſſued to ſuſpend all intercourſe with Great-Britain, and the ſeveral outward bound veſſels were directed to wait farther inſtructions.

The Portugueſe government have, we underſtand, impoſed a duty on wines the produce of that kingdom, for the purpoſe of paying the intereſt of the paper currency of the ſtate, and for gradually liquidating this debt, which at preſent greatly embarraſſes the mercantile operations of the country. The amount of the duty is not mentioned.

Auguſt 26.

On the return of general Duroc to Paris, the French funds fell 5 per cent. although no fact is exhibited to juſtify it. Some conceive the fall was not particularly owing to his return.

Auguſt 27.

This morning were received Paris papers to the 24th inſtant, which were obtained by a Graveſend paſſage veſſel that arrived at Dover on Monday night. A paper of the 23d mentions the intended journey of the king of Pruſſia into Silefia. On the ſubject of peace we find but one paragraph in the Clef du Cabinet, "It is ſaid (ſays this journal) that the preliminaries of peace are ſigned; and, among other articles, one is quoted, which ſtates that the belligerent powers ſhall remain maſters in Italy of their mutual conqueſts."

Yeſterday a rumour was very prevalent in the city, of freſh overtures for peace having been made to this country by the chief conſul. The funds, which had fallen in the morning, roſe towards the cloſe of the day one per cent. and conſiderable purchaſes were made. We have not learnt that any meſſenger has arrived directly from the chief conſul, but ſome advices from France were, we believe, received by government on Sunday, and a flag of truce with diſpatches ſailed from Dover for Calais yeſterday. We underſtand alſo that government received diſpatches yeſterday from Vienna, dated the 5th inſt. containing the anſwer of the chief conſul, to the diſpatches which the Auſtrian government, after the receipt of the determination of the court of London, tranſmitted to Paris. In this anſwer Buonaparte has expreſſed a willingneſs to treat with Great-Britain and Auſtria jointly.—Upon theſe diſpatches a cabinet council was held, and it is probable that a negotiation between the three powers may take place immediately.

According to the advices received yeſterday by Mr. Baſilico, the meſſenger, who brought diſpatches from Conſtantinople as well as Vienna, there is reaſon to believe that general Kleber was murdered, as has been before reported.

An expreſs has been received at the admiralty from Cork, which announces the ſailing of ten men of war, and four armed ſhips, with troops on board, on Friday laſt, to join the reſt of the armament engaged on an expedition, the object of which is ſtill kept a profound ſecret.

By accounts from the grand fleet, we find that one of the tranſports ſailing badly, did not arrive off Uſhant till all the others were gone from the fleet;

in consequence of which an order was given for the single transport to repair off Belleisle immediately; from this it is evident, that although that may not be the place of attack, it is most certainly the place of rendezvous. The result of all the reports is, that Belleisle is the object of the expedition.

Yesterday, during the sitting of the cabinet council, dispatches were received from his majesty's minister plenipotentiary at Vienna. They are dated upon the 15th instant. So late as that date, no notice had been given by general Moreau, of the recommencement of hostilities; but this is not the only circumstance which confirms the belief we have lately entertained of Duroc's possessing a secret latitude of power, and of their being room for another ultimatum upon the part of Buonaparte.

On Sunday some private dispatches were received from Paris, and another express arrived yesterday morning by the way of Dover. We shall not permit ourselves to reason loosely upon a subject so important. We know that no overtures for a just, solid and permanent peace, will be refused by his majesty's council. We think under the present circumstances, the French government must perceive the absurdity of offering any other.

The menaces of the chief consul against Portugal, and the mission of general Berthier to the court of Madrid; the demand if it be true, of a passage through the papal territories for the invasion of Naples, and the new appointments of commanders in chief to new armies, both severally and collectively indicate the vast projects of Buonaparte; who, while he attempts to dictate a conqueror's peace from the Meuse to the Mincio, is disturbing the slumber of Spain, terrifying Portugal with arms or tribute, and endeavouring to sow discord at the botom of the Baltic. What region of the earth is not full of his labours? What state does he neglect to agitate and embroil? The continent of Europe appears at last awake to its dangers, and the impolicy of declaring the "vast projects" pending the negotiations, will be as profitable, we trust, to the common cause, as it is open to the commonest apprehension.

The removal of general Massena from the command in Italy may be variously accounted for. A man who is as great in war, as infamous in character, may be dismissed or preferred, may be wanted or may be superfluous. His removal may be intended as a mercy to the Cisalpines, whom he has robbed and pillaged with the unrelenting ferocity of an Arab. His science in the art of plunder may destine him to the Tagus; or finally he may lead the second army of reserve into the Tyrol, where, in the event of the renewal of hostilities, the republicans will doubtless attempt to force their way, joining on either hand the armies of the Rhine and of Italy, and advancing in a common line against every part of the hereditary states. [*Times.*]

GLASGOW, August 26.

Extract of a letter from Grangemouth, dated August 24.

"This day arrived here, captain Hardy from Petersburg. He left the Sound by advice of the consul on the 15th instant; at which time the Danes were fitting out their navy with all possible dispatch, and pressing men for the service."

EDINBURGH, August 29.

On Tuesday last arrived in Leith Roads, the Lark armed lugger from the Sound. The merchant ships that have arrived, and which sailed under convoy of the Lark and Martin sloop, left Elsineur so late as Thursday last, at which time admiral Dickson, with the ships of war under his command, were at anchor near the castle. They had cruised for some days in the offing, and had sent up a ship to learn the state of things; when the ships of war were invited up, and orders given for their being supplied with provisions and water. A passenger who came by one of the merchant ships reports, that the opinion before he left Elsineur was, that matters would be amicably settled, admiral Dickson and several of his officers having been invited on shore to dine on the day the fleet departed.

A gentleman is arrived at Edinburgh, who left Copenhagen yesterday se'nnight. He brings intelligence, that admiral Dickson's fleet had arrived at Elsineur, near which a Danish fleet, consisting of ships of war was lying.—The British and Danish fleets saluted each other with great politeness. Admiral Dickson's fleet, by order of lord Whitworth, had passed up above the castle, and was lying on the inside of the Danish fleet.

SALEM, September 29.

A letter fron an intelligent gentleman of this town, now in London, dated August 9th, contains the following paragraph: "This day an American gentleman arrived from Paris, and informed me that the negotiations between our envoys and the French government had been broken off; that captain M'Neil had left Paris to prepare his ship for their reception; and that the first consul, finding the envoys so determined, by some concessions, had prevailed ont hem to *renew the negotiations*, and that the business actually recommenced."

By captain Endicott, who arrived yesterday, in 34 days from Cadiz, we learn, that letters had been received from Paris, which announced the failure of the American envoys in the object of their mission; that they were to take their departure from France in the Portsmouth, in about a fortnight, accompanied by a commissioner from the French government: that in consequence of this event, the trials of the *armed* captured American vessels were suspended, and it was conjectured that they would not be tried until the result of the French commissioner's embassy was known.

The expedition against Portugal was in great forwardness. A detachment consisting of the three regiments, marched from Cadiz, to join the invading army, a few days before capt. Endicott sailed.

Cadiz is severely afflicted with the yellow fever; from 90 to 100 persons die daily; more than a third of the inhabitants have fled from the city. The sickness however did not extend to the shipping in the roads.

BOSTON, October 4.

Extract of a letter from doctor Lettson to doctor Waterhouse, dated August 10, 1800.

"The practice of innoculation for the *Cow pox* is firmly established, as not one person has died in Europe, out of *sixty thousand* innoculated with it, and I imagine none will die of it, from the appearance of its mildness. It is spreacing over Europe, and Germany in particular. Doctor Woodville is gone to Paris, to superintend its introduction there. We dined together just before he went, but I have not heard from him since. He had some difficulty in getting permission from our court. Two young English physicians are gone to Naples to introduce the Cow-pox there; and I believe in the space of a few months the former innoculation *(of the small-pox)* will be unknown."

Arrivals from Europe,

Have been numerous within these few days. The intelligence they have brought has been of a late date, but uninteresting nature.

The indications of approaching peace, and renewed war, have appeared and disappeared almost alternately. From the powerful warlike preparations making in France; from the menacing state of affairs in the North of Europe; from the annunciation of the French minister of war, that the first consul contemplated "vast projects;" and from the threats of Buonaparte against Naples and Portugal; it appears probable that the war will be continued; while the daily communications between the belligerent courts, and the long continuation of the armistice, throws the probability in favour of peace.

The differences between Great-Britain and Denmark are in a train of negotiation. The issue is of importance to neutral commerce.

The British expeditions are still afloat; as yet they have effected but little.

The French are turning their attention to their navy. They admit as a fact, that the English always beat them; but they are not agreed as to the mode in which it is done.

Letters and oral accounts from London, by the Galen, make it certain, that the American envoys to France were at Paris the 12th August; and that they had renewed their conferences with the French commissioners. Intelligence from other quarters corroborate the circumstance. Procrastination we have long considered as the "order of the day" in France in regard to American affairs.—It will continue so to be until after the determination of the election in December next.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8

By captain Atkins, of the brig John, (whose disastrous situation was yesterday stated) we have learned, that, at the time he left Lisbon, on the 10th of August, no answer had been then given by the court of Portugal to the demands of Buonaparte, that great exertions were making to put the kingdom in a state of defence, that a packet sailed every day or two for England, and that a few days before he sailed a small number of cavalry (about 400) had arrived from England. Captain Atkins met with no British or French vessels of war, or privateers, from the time he left Lisbon till he met with the dreadful accident before stated.—Markets were pretty good at Lisbon when capt. A left it.

In the present state of eager and anxious suspense, with respect to the much wished for authentic biography of *our illustrious Washington*, it is with pleasure we hear it generally whispered, and with a very high degree of confidence, that his *life*, from the documents now in the hands of the honourable *Bushrod Washington*, will be written by *Joseph Dennie, Esq*; the reputed author of *The Lay Preacher*.

October 9.

We are happy to learn that the fever at Providence has entirely subsided. Oct. 1, the town council reported, "that no person has deceased, nor any new case occurred since their last report; and that the town at present is entirely clear of said disorder."

WASHINGTON, October 2.

Several letters from the southward, received by gentlemen in this city, of dates subsequent to that inserted in our last, are silent respecting the insurrection of the blacks in South-Carolina, which affords ground to believe that our former advices, on this head, may not be relied on.

BALTIMORE, October 4.

A number of ladies of Boston and its vicinity, have formed themselves into a society, by the name of the FEMALE ASYLUM—the object of which is, to raise a fund to support and educate female orphan children, until they shall arrive at a proper age to be placed in virtuous families.—An institution so benevolent will doubtless receive the approbation and assistance, not only of the ladies, but of the gentlemen universally. [*New-York paper.*]

October 9.

Captain Warden, who arrived at New-York on Saturday in the ship Osiris, left Paris the 7th of August. The day before, he had an interview with Mr. Vans Murray, one of the American envoys, who told cap. Warden that the negotiations hung in a state of uncertainty; and that NOTHING had then been done.

From the 23d to the 30th September, eight persons died, and eight new cases occurred, of fever, at Providence, in the state of Rhode-Island, agreeably to report of the town council.

The governor of Virginia has issued a proclamation offering a reward of three hundred dollars for one Jack Bowler, who has been concerned in exciting the negroes to an insurrection in that state.

Immediately upon the receipt of Buonaparte's letter the Portuguese government ordered all persons capable of bearing arms to be pressed, and the frontiers to be put in a state of defence.—The packet was detained in order to carry dispatches to England. No answer is to be returned to the chief consul till an answer has been received from the British government. Buonaparte concludes his demand by saying, "You know me well enough to be sure that I never say any thing I do not perform."

October 10.

The new Spanish ambassador to the United States the chevalier *Blasic de Oroſko*, took leave of the Cisalpine directory, the 27th of July, in order to repair to Spain, to embark for this country.

The American envoys were at Paris, on the 12th of August; and the last report in London, previous to the Galen's departure was, that the negotiation was renewed; and it was so far believed as to have effected the premiums for insurance on American vessels.

[*Boston Mercury.*]

October 11.

A Richmond paper of October 7, says, "The noted GABRIEL received his trial yesterday. He will be executed at the gallows in this city, this day."

Annapolis, October 16.

New York, October 9.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD,

And all charges and expences paid,

For apprehending and bringing to the city of New-York, NATHANIEL OLCOTT, late of the said city broker, who is charged on oath, with feloniously fraudently and by false pretences, taking from the bank of New-York, large sums of money. It is supposed that he has a large sum of bank notes now in his possession, which any person apprehending him is particularly desired to secure, with all his papers.

NATHANIEL OLCOTT is about five feet ten inches high, has dark hazle eyes, and dark hair, which he generally wears turned up behind, has rather a down look—is stout built and streight—rather red about the nostrils, in consequence of taking snuff—he is from 25 to 30 years old—had on a dark great coat and a light coat underneath.

Any information given to the cashier of the bank relative to the said Nathaniel Olcott, will be thankfully received and rewarded.

CHARLES WILKES,
Cashier B. N. Y.

☞ *The printers throughout the United States are requested to reprint the above.*

The following gentlemen are elected members of the house of delegates in the ensuing general assembly, viz.

For St. Mary's county, John Leigh, Raphael Neale, William Hebb and Enoch Joseph Millard, Esquires.

For Kent county, Unit Ainger, James Parker, Benjamin Chambers and Benjamin Hanson, Esquires.

For Anne-Arundel county, Edward Hall, Richard H. Harwood, John F. Mercer and William Dorsey, Esquires.

For Calvert county, Thomas Parran, Thomas Clarke, William M. Carcaud and Rezin Estep, Esquires.

For Charles county, Philip Stuart, Henry H. Chapman, William H. M'Pherson and Samuel Jones, Esquires.

For Baltimore county, John T. Worthington, Elexis Lemmon, Tobias E. Stansbury and Thomas Love, Esquires.

For Talbot county, Edward Lloyd, Thomas Skinner Denny, John Edmondson and William Rose, Esquires.

For Dorchester county, Solomon Frazier, Isaac Steele, Richard Pattison and Richard Goldsborough, Esquires.

For the city of Annapolis, Allen Quynn and John Johnson, Esquires

For Queen-Anne's county, James Brown, Charles Frazier, Joseph Thompson and Stephen Lowrey, Esquires.

For Worcester county, John Gunby, Ephraim K. Wilson, Levin Handy and Stephen Purnell, Esquires.

For Frederick county, David Shriver, Thomas Hawkins, Roger Nelson and Henry Kemp, Esquires.

For Caroline county, Thomas Mason, Robert Orrel, Philip Clarke and Joseph Douglass, Esquires.

For Washington county, John Cellar, Robert Smith, Ambrose Geoghegan and Richard Cromwell, Esquires.

For Montgomery county, Robert P. Magruder, Thomas Davis, Hezekiah Veatch and Thomas Beall, of George, Esquires.

For Allegany county, Joseph Cresap, James Cresap, of Michael, John Simkins and Peter Gebhart, Esquires.

☞ The Printing and Post-Offices are REMOVED to the NEW BUILDING, opposite Captain West's Tavern, Church-street.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the 4th day of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day, on the land of THOMAS NORRIS, on West river, for CASH,

ALL the personal estate of NATHANIEL FOSTER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, for the purpose of making a distribution among the relatives of the deceased. The sale to commence at ten o'clock, and continue till all is sold.

SUSANNA FOSTER, Administratrix.

October 11, 1800.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 6th of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the house of DANIEL ATWELL, formerly belonging to John Simmons, in Anne-Arundel county, for CASH,

ALL the personal estate of ELIAS NUTWELL, late of said county, deceased, consisting of negroes, stock, and furniture, for the purpose of making a distribution among the relatives of the deceased. The sale to commence at ten o'clock, and continue till all is sold.

JAMES NUTWELL, Administrator.

October 13, 1800

To be SOLD, on Friday the 31st day of October, at 10 o'clock, at Beard's Point, on four months credit,

A VALUABLE stock of cattle, one yoke of oxen and cart, also horses and plantation utensils. Bonds with approved security will be required. The above property is sold to discharge debts due from the estate of RICHARD BEARD, deceased. Those having claims are once more requested to bring them in, legally attested.

MARY BEARD, Administratrix.

Beard's Point, October 13, 1800.

By virtue of several writs of *fieri facias*, to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at the house of major Richard Chew, on Monday the 3d day of November next,

TWELVE hundred and eight acres of LAND, known by the names of *Wells, West, Wells and Holland's Island*. The above property will be sold, subject to some mortgages, the amount of which will be made known on the day of sale; the aforesaid property is taken as the property of RICHARD CHEW, to satisfy debts due REBECCA DULANY, executrix of Daniel Dulany. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

October 14, 1800.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, at the house of Martha Hall, on the Head of South river, on Saturday the 8th day of November next, for ready CASH,

ONE negro man, one cart, two oxen, and one horse; the above property is taken as the property of MARTHA HALL, to satisfy a debt due WILLIAM ALEXANDER. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

October 14, 1800.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of CHARLES FARIS, late of said county, deceased; all persons therefore who have claims against the deceased are requested to exhibit the same, and those who are in any manner indebted to the said estate are desired to make payment, to

WILLIAM FARIS, Administrator.

N. B. I take this method of requesting those who have books belonging to the deceased, that they would immediately return them to the subscriber, and they will oblige their humble servant,

W. F.

Annapolis, October 15, 1800.

I DO hereby give notice, that I shall petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to have the tobacco warehouse at Coles, in St. Mary's county, with the ground on which it stands, or so much as will be necessary for public uses, to be taken for the use of the public, and the value thereof ascertained, with the disadvantages of the roads leading thereto through my land.

MICHAEL FENWICK.

August 8, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, to obtain the benefit of an act of insolvency to release me from debts which I am unable to pay. Ill health, and a series of misfortunes, alone urge me to adopt this measure.

WILLIAM SPRIGG BOWIE.

Prince-George's county, October 8, 1800.

Four Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, on the 5th instant, at night, a small dark bay STUD HORSE, about thirteen hands high, five years old, a natural trotter. Whoever will secure said horse, and give information, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, or TWENTY DOLLARS for detecting the thief, in such manner that he may be brought to punishment.

ARNOLD WATERS.

October 9, 1800.

By order of the High Court of Chancery will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, the following property, part of the estate of RICHARD A. CONTEE, Esq;

ON Tuesday the eleventh day of November next, at eleven o'clock, at Sparrow's tavern, in the town of Queen-Anne, one lot adjoining the town, on which is a well constructed tan-yard, now in complete order, on a credit of six months, the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, for the punctual payment of the purchase money.

On Wednesday the twelfth, if fair, if not the first fair day, at eleven o'clock, at Greenwell's tavern, in the town of Upper-Marlborough, several lots, beautifully situated between the tobacco warehouse and court house of the town, on which are two small dwelling houses, the house now occupied by Messrs. John and Charles Hodges, as a store, well calculated for the purpose, and situated on an elegible part of the town, on a credit of six months, the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, for the punctual payment of the purchase money.

On Friday the fourteenth day, if fair, if not the first fair day, at eleven o'clock, at Richard A. Contee's dwelling plantation, where John Clarke lives, several horses and colts, among which are two handsome saddle horses, also a few fat steers, for ready cash.

On Monday the seventeenth day, if fair, if not the first fair day, at eleven o'clock, at P. Daugherty's tavern, in the town of Bladensburg, one lot, including a dwelling house in tolerable repair, situated on the main street near said tavern, under rent to Mr. Scott, on a credit of six months, the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, for the punctual payment of the purchase money.

On Tuesday the second day of December next, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be sold, on the premises on a credit of twelve months, that valuable farm, lying in Montgomery county, being part of Snowden's Manor, Enlarged, containing 346½ acres, adjoining the land of Mr. Richard Thomas, and distant 14 or 16 miles from the city of Washington, with a dwelling house, negro quarter, two tobacco houses, corn house, with a stable under it, and other out houses;—this land is well calculated for planting or farming, and not inferior to any in that settlement, near one half of it standing in timber, and has several fine streams of water running through it, the purchaser to give bond, on interest, with approved security, for the punctual payment of the purchase money, on payment of which the trustee is empowered to give proper conveyances.—On the same day and place will be offered for sale, and continue from day to day till all is sold, all the negroes on said plantation, consisting of men, women and children, with all the crop of Indian corn and fodder, likewise the stock of horses, cattle, and plantation utensils, for ready cash.

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS,
Trustee of Richard A. Contee.

October 13, 1800.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 28th of September last, a stout well made mulatto fellow, by the name of NED, he is about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with streight black hair like that of a white person; he had on when he went away, an osnabrig shirt and trousers, and a short white kersey coat, he also took with him some other cloaths. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and secures him in any gaol in the state of Maryland, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, with all reasonable charges, and if taken out of the state aforesaid, and brought home, shall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, with reasonable charges, by applying to the subscriber, living near the Head of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland.

P. HAMMOND.

N. B. All persons are forewarned harbouring the said fellow on their peril.

October 9, 1800.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, on Saturday the 25th day of October next, on the premises,

A TRACT or parcel of LAND, known by the name of BEANS AND BACON, containing five hundred and seventy-five acres, more or less; the above property is taken as the property of SAMUEL HAMBLETON, terre-tenant of JOHN HEPBURN, to satisfy a debt due NATHAN LEVY, for the use of JOHN DAWSON. The sale will commence at one o'clock, for ready MONEY only.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 10, 1800.

Agreeable to an act, entitled, An act for the relief of insolvent debtors, and agreeable to a schedule given in by WILLIAM FRENCH, an insolvent debtor, for the benefit of his creditors, will be SOLD, at the late dwelling house of the said William French, on the 18th day of October next,

A TRACT or parcel of LAND, known by the name of WADE'S INCREASE, containing 75 acres, more or less, and one negro man named BRISTER, for ready CASH. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.

JOHN WELCH, Trustee agreeable to the aforesaid act of assembly.

September 10, 1800.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly for a release from debts I am unable to pay.

JOHN WILLIAM DELANEY.

September 16, 1800.

By virtue of several writs of *fieri facias*, to me directed, will be SOLD, at the house of Dr. THOMAS EDGAR, in the city of Annapolis, on the third Tuesday in October next, for ready CASH,

A VARIETY of household furniture, consisting of beds, tables, chairs, looking-glasses, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention; also a variety of doctor's medicine. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

To be SOLD, on Monday the 20th day of October next, at Mr. WILLIAM CATON'S tavern, in the city of Annapolis,

SIX or eight likely country born SLAVES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls. The sale will commence at 4 o'clock. The terms of sale ready CASH.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 23, 1800.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of a series of commercial losses, which prudence could neither foresee nor prevent, I shall apply to the next general assembly of Maryland for a special act of insolvency.

JOHN ATKINS BURFORD.

Baltimore, October 4, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends, though painful and disagreeable, to petition the next general assembly of the State of Maryland, for an act to release him from debts which he cannot at present pay.

JOHN WAYMAN.

Anne Arundel county, September 26, 1800.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

BENONI H. WADE.

Piscataway, September 29, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for a law authorising and requiring the levy court of Anne-Arundel county, to assess and levy on the assessable property of said county, a sum of money laid out and expended in opening and making the public road from the west end of the turnpike road laid out from Baltimore-town towards Frederick town, to intersect the east end of the road laid out from Frederick-town towards Baltimore-town, near William Hobbs's.

Said sum of money has been advanced by Ellicott and company, and was directed to be levied under an act, entitled, "An act to establish the road from Baltimore-town towards Frederick-town, by Ellicott's upper mills, as far as the Poplar Spring, as a public road, and for other purposes therein mentioned," but the same has not been legally done.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Wednesday the 22d day of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the plantation adjoining Mr. Ridout's on the north side of Severn,

ALL the STOCK belonging to JAMES WHARFE, consisting of work horses, a full blood stud horse, three capital mules, a large bull of the English breed, work oxen and young cattle, milch cows, sheep, hogs, breeding sows and pigs, a quantity of corn, and sundry household furniture. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

September 30, 1800.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland, for the benefit of an act to be released from the debts contracted under the firm of MAGRUDER and HARWOOD.

WALTER W. HARWOOD.

Upper-Marlborough, September 15, 1800.

Mr. HYDEN,
Dentist,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, that he makes and fixes natural and artificial teeth in the neatest manner, without drawing the old stumps or giving pain; and on the most reasonable terms—Cleans and restores teeth to their native whiteness, orrifies and plombs defective teeth so as to prevent their further decay—Removes the blackness if ever so long contracted, and the tartar so injurious to teeth; and performs every necessary operation on the teeth and gums, in which he will engage to give satisfaction or no pay will be required.

He also makes and sells a much approved coral tooth powder, for cleaning and preserving the teeth; and antiscorbutic elixir for the scurvy on the gums.

As the time of his residence in this city will depend on the prevailing sickness in Baltimore, those who wish for his assistance are requested to call in season, where operations on the teeth and gums shall be treated with every mark of delicacy and tenderness.

Any person wishing to be waited on at their place of abode, will please to send a note to his lodgings at Mr. PEACO'S, Fleet-street.

N. B. Every advice on the teeth given gratis.

September 24, 1800.

NOTICE.

BEING prevented by indisposition from meeting at the last day appointed, I hereby request the creditors of SAMUEL LLOYD CREW to meet at Mr. CATON'S tavern, on the 18th day of October, instant, with their respective claims, and there to receive their proportions of the effects in hand.

RICHARD HARRISON, Administrator.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county intend to prefer a petition to the next general aſſembly, praying for a law to authoriſe and appoint certain commiſſioners to ſtreighten, amend, and eſtabliſh the road leading from the north ſide of Severn ferry to Patapſco lower ferry.

September 8, 1800.

FROM a variety of misfortunes in trade and otherwiſe, the ſubſcriber is reduced to the diſagreeable neceſſity of petitioning the next general aſſembly of Maryland, for an act to releaſe him from the payment of debts that he is unable to pay.

ALEXANDER S. SMOOT.

Auguſt 20, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preſented to the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, praying an act to authoriſe the levy laying court of Charles county to aſſeſs a ſum of money on ſaid county, ſufficient to make a good and convenient road over the Zachia Swamp, at a place called the Old Bridges.

THE ſubſcriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland for an act of inſolvency, to releaſe him from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

JOHN WILMOT.

Annapolis, September 12, 1800.

THE ſubſcriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland, for an act of inſolvency to releaſe him from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

LEVI BUTLER.

Charles county, September 1, 1800.

I HE ſubſcriber is extremely ſorry that he is under the diſagreeable neceſſity of giving this public notice to his creditors, that through a number of misfortunes and loſſes in trade, finds himſelf unable to diſcharge his debts at this time, and being willing to give up his property for the uſe of his creditors, means to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland for relief.

JOHN GROVES.

Anne-Arundel county, Auguſt 22, 1800.

I MEAN to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland to releaſe me from debts I am unable to pay.

THOMAS KING.

September 6, 1800.

THE ſubſcriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, to grant him an act of inſolvency, as he is unable to pay his debts.

JOHN CONAWAY.

Anne-Arundel county, Auguſt 9, 1800.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland for an act of inſolvency, to diſcharge me from debts which I am unable to pay.

WILLIAM ALLEIN.

Calvert county, September 10, 1800.

NOTICE.

THE Truſtees of the poor of Anne-Arundel county intend to petition the legiſlature of Maryland, at the next ſeſſion, to paſs an act authoriſing a ſum of money to be levied to rebuild the poor's houſe of ſaid county.

September 17, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland for an act to ratify and make good a certificate that was made by Eliſha Brown, deputy-ſurveyor to Baruch Fowler, ſurveyor of Anne-Arundel county, and ſtate aforeſaid, by virtue of a warrant of reſurvey that was granted to Talbot Shipley, of ſaid county, out of the land-office of the weſtern ſhore of Maryland, on the eighteenth day of January, 1799, which was the oldeſt warrant granted from the land-office to affect the land that was included in the lines of the aforeſaid certificate, but could not be received in the land-office, becauſe the ſurveyor, Baruch Fowler, of ſaid county, would not ſign his name to it, and that refuſing to do it without looking at, or examining whether it was done right or not.

RACHEL SHIPLEY, Adminiſtratrix.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland for an act to ſell part of the property of George Shipley, ſen. who is inſane, to diſcharge his debts.

RACHEL SHIPLEY, Truſtee.

IN conformity to the cuſtom and uſages of the legiſlature of Maryland, by advertiſement, I do hereby give notice, that I mean to prefer a petition to the honourable the legiſlature of Maryland, at their enſuing ſeſſion, to obtain an act of aſſembly divorcing me from Elizabeth Berry, to whom I was married according to the rites of the church of England.

WILLIAM E. BERRY.

Prince-George's county, September 1, 1800.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY intend to petition the legiſlature of Maryland for an act of inſolvency, at the meeting of the next general aſſembly.

BARTON WATHEN, of Charles county.

GIDEON WHITE,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE,

From LEE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine ſtore Baltimore,

A freſh ſupply of the following valuable medicines:

DR. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, deſſumons of rheum, dullneſs, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, meazles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of ſight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleaſant preparation for chopped and ſore lips, and every blemiſh and inconvenience occaſioned by colds, fevers, &c. ſpeedily reſtoring a beautiful roſy colour and delicate ſoftneſs to the lips.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, abſorbing all that acrimonius ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE,

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable to the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance—the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience to be abſolutely unparalled in the cure of—nervous diſorders, conſumptions, lowneſs of ſpirits, loſs of appetite, impurity of the blood, hyſterical affections, inward weakneſſes, violent cramps in the ſtomach and back, indigeſtion, melancholy, gout in the ſtomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emiſſions, ſeminal weakneſſes, obſtinate gleets, fluor albus, (or whites) impotency, barrenneſs, &c. &c.

In caſes of extremity where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

The grand reſtorative is prepared in pills as well as in a fluid form, which aſſiſts conſiderably in producing a gradual and laſting effect. Their virtues remain unimpaired for years in any climate.

DR. HAMILTON'S

Genuine Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard.

FOR the cure of rheumatiſm, gout, rheumatic gout, palſy, lumbago, numbneſs, white-ſwellings, chilblains, ſprains, bruiſes, acute and chronic rheumatiſm.

Many perſons have been much diſappointed by purchaſing medicines under the name of Eſſence of Muſtard, which are perfectly different from this remedy—the ſuperior qualities of which Dr. Hamilton begs leave to prove by the following cures, ſelected from a numerous liſt.

From Mr. Charles Willet, Plaſterer, Pratt-ſtreet, Baltimore.

Sir,

I SEND you the particulars of my cure by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, that you may make it known for the benefit of others. About two months ago I ſtrained my right knee ſo violently by a fall, that I was unable to walk without a crutch, I tried Britiſh oil, oppodeldoc and other medicines, but grew conſiderably worſe, and the part became inflamed and ſwelled to a conſiderable degree, when I was recommended to the Eſſence of Muſtard, and by uſing two bottles I was able to walk in leſs than a week, and am now as hearty as ever.

Dec. 30, 1799. CHARLES WILLET.

Mr. Henry Reeſe, Butcher, Proprietor of No. 24, Centre market-houſe, Baltimore.

Sir,

ABOUT two months ago, your valuable medicine proved of ſingular ſervice to me, I was not able to move from my room for upwards of a fortnight, with the rheumatiſm or rheumatic gout in my left foot and ancle, when Dr. Buchanan recommended the Eſſence of Muſtard, as the only medicine to be depended on, and directed me where to procure it, and by uſing leſs than a quarter of a bottle and a few of the pills, I was able to ride to market next day, and have been perfectly free from my complaint ever ſince.

Jan. 4, 1800. HENRY REESE.

Mrs. Mary M'Crae, wife of Mr. George M'Crae, grocer, Bond-ſtreet, Fell's Point, was perfectly cured (by perſevering in the uſe of Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard) of a rheumatic complaint of eleven years ſtanding. The greateſt part of laſt winter ſhe was unable to dreſs or undreſs without aſſiſtance, ſhe had the beſt medical advice both in Europe and America without effect.

DR. HAMILTON'S *celebrated* WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have relieved upwards of eighteen thouſand perſons of all ages, within nine months paſt, in various dangerous complaints, ariſing from worms, and from foulneſs or obſtructions in the ſtomach and bowels—they are a remedy ſuited to every age and conſtitution, contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and are ſo mild in their operation that they cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongſt the faſcionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from any corroſive and repellent minerals, (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after the ſmall-pox, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſunburns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to the health—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and ſmooth, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one, more ſo.

HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for

Evacuating ſuperfluous bile, and preventing its morbid ſecretion—removing obſtinate coſtiveneſs, and reſtoring loſt appetite.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FFVER DROPS.

Thouſands can teſtify of their being cured by theſe drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occaſion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

DR. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

CHURCH's GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

A ſovereign, ſpeedy and effectual remedy in

Head-aches,	Sore throats,
Catarrhs,	Wheezings,
Shortneſs of breath,	Congealed phlegm,
Ticklings in the throat,	Spitting of blood,
Tightneſs of the cheſt,	Soreneſs of the breaſt and
Hooping cough,	ſtomach, &c. &c.

Aſthmas and conſumptions,

And all diſorders of the breaſts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once uſing.

Being the moſt ſpeedy, effectual, and pleaſant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the ſatisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor *maketh oath*, that this ointment doth not contain a ſingle particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its compoſition, and may be uſed with the moſt perfect ſafety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

PATENT INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For the cure of

Venerial complaints of every deſcription.

An extenſive trial of near four years has proved the Vegetable Specific to be effectual in expelling the venerial virus, however deeply rooted in the conſtitution, and has reſtored health to many who have been brought to the grave, by the improper adminiſtration of mercury. Within this period upwards of four thouſand patients have experienced its ſalutary effects.

With the medicine is given a deſcription of the ſymptoms which obtain in every ſtage of the diſeaſes with copious directions for their treatment, ſo as to accompliſh a perfect cure in the ſhorteſt time, and with the leaſt inconvenience poſſible.

Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe any of the above articles are cautioned againſt the impoſition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of *Mr. Gideon White.*

Wholeſale purchaſers allowed a liberal profit by addreſſing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

NEW

CONVERSATION CARDS,

In Proſe and Verſe—For ſale at this Office.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.